

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1843.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

NO BANK—A REVENUE TARIFF—NO DISTRIBUTION—NO ABOLITIONISM—A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AS BY JEFFERSON—NO PUBLIC DEBT—AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS—AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WITH UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Colonel R. M. Johnson has arrived in Washington.

The Hon. C. J. Ingersoll and the Hon. W. B. Macley have arrived in Washington.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.

It is urged, by those who are anxious to elucidate the British Government from the imputation of selfish or sinister designs, in its persevering and systematic agitation of the subject of negro slavery, that it is a philanthropic movement, forced on the Government by public opinion at home. This may appear credible to those who are unacquainted with the constitution of that Government; but to those who are aware of its strength, and the ease and impunity with which it may disregard or thwart any manifestation of popular opinion adverse to its designs by the settled policy, the idea is preposterous. The absurdity of it will be obvious to those who reflect how little influence the feelings and opinions of the People of Great Britain on the subject of their restrictive system—a matter of immediate and vital importance to the population—has had upon the policy of their Government.

That there is a strong, and even morbid feeling in Great Britain on the subject of negro slavery, is undeniable. It originated in the atrocious extent to which British subjects, under the active encouragement of their Government, pushed the traffic in slaves. Both in the theory and practice of slave-trading, Great Britain at one time outstripped all other nations. No where has the traffic in slaves been so ably and eloquently defended, on the ground both of expediency and morality, as in the Parliament of Great Britain, by some of the most renowned statesmen which that country has produced. The traders were at one time absolute pets and favorites of the Government. Our country is indebted to them for the curse—if curse it is to prove—of negro slavery. The traffic was a most profitable source of national and individual wealth; and it has been said of one of the largest commercial cities of Great Britain, or of the world—Liverpool—that "there was not a stone in all its walls but what was cemented by the blood of Africans."

So long as the trade continued lucrative, or coincided with the policy of the Government, no difficulty was found in resisting the force of opinion among the mass of the People, and among the pious and philanthropic, though at one time quite as much excitement prevailed on the subject as has ever been displayed since. But now that the policy of the Government has changed, it willingly accepts of an auxiliary, and uses as an apology, that manifestation of public opinion which it formerly resisted with ease, and despised.

It is, indeed, a matter of little importance to us what the motive or impulse of the British Government may be, so long as it is a fact, that on this question of slavery, it has placed itself in a hostile attitude towards us. We have a right to consult our own safety, and leave that Government to adjust the matter with its philanthropists and fanatics as it best can. But the policy which it has pursued, has been marked with a far greater degree of zeal and perseverance, as well as of craft, than would have been the case, had it been adopted merely to appease the cravings of a morbid philanthropy among a portion of its subjects. We shall now allude merely to one instance in proof of this.

In the year 1839, a distinguished member of the British House of Commons, conspicuous for his zeal on the subject of negro slavery, gave notice in Parliament of his intention to move to obtain "an asylum, or free State, on the North frontier of Mexico, for free persons of color." Where he considered the North frontier of Mexico to be, at that time, and why it was selected, does not appear; but certainly, whether the rights of Texas, which had declared itself independent, were to be respected or not, a location for such a colony could not have been chosen more unfavorable to our interests, or more favorable to hostile designs which the British Government might secretly cherish against us. This is the first indication which appears of the views of the British Government on Texas.

The design was no doubt abandoned in consequence of the determination of the British Government to recognize the independence of Texas; a determination which filled every one with surprise, for there was every apparent reason to believe that Great Britain, under all the circumstances, would have been one of the last of nations to acknowledge its independence. It was a slave-holding State, and therefore the popular feeling in Great Britain, which has been represented as so powerful, would be strongly adverse to it. The commerce of Texas could be no object for many years to come; and the country was looked upon as our natural ally, likely to become identified in every way with the United States, and a part and parcel of the Southern and obnoxious division of them. But the policy of the British Government does not lie so near the surface. It was well aware that Texas, as a province of Mexico, could not subserve its purposes. It was well aware that our Government, in conformity with its well-known public declaration, would regard as a belligerent act, any attempt on the part of a European Government to acquire a new colony on our Continent, and in our vicinity, whether for the philanthropic purpose of establishing an asylum for free persons of color, or for any other purpose. Texas, therefore, as a part of Mexico, could not peaceably come into the possession, or under the controlling influence, of Great Britain; but detached from Mexico, and recognised as an independent State, her Government might be worked upon, and her population become alienated from the citizens of the United States, by a show of friendship and partiality from the powerful Government of Great Britain. From

a natural ally, of the Southern portion at least, of the United States, she might by an adroit policy, aided by the jealousies and disputes likely soon to arise between contentious independent States, be converted into an enemy. Hence the determination to recognise a slave-holding province, peopled and conquered by citizens from our slave-holding States; and hence the subsequent and constant interference, and show of interest, by Great Britain, in the affairs of Texas; until at length her object is plainly and explicitly avowed on the floor of Parliament, in the declaration that, through Texas, the British Government is "to solve that great question in the history of the United States, the abolition of slavery."

"POOR ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION."

Such are the terms made use of by the Globe of yesterday, in response to our exposure of its bad faith to Mr. Van Buren, in copying the very remarkable production of Elias Ellis, Esq., without deprecating comment. It is true we felt no particular interest in the matter; but we could not help remarking that it was a most extraordinary occurrence, to see such an unglorified argument against Mr. Van Buren's nomination published in the Globe without editorial comment. And what rendered the occurrence still more extraordinary, was that the Globe had given notice that communications favorable to any candidate which detracted from the merits or prospects of the rest, would not be admitted. But the editor endeavored to excuse himself by saying that he was particularly requested to copy the proceedings entire. Now, the communication of Mr. Ellis formed no part of the proceedings of the meeting; besides, the Richmond Enquirer was likewise requested to copy them, and did copy them, but not the red hot argument against Mr. Van Buren.

Since writing the above, we have received the Pittsburgh Democratic papers, which fully expose the trickery and treachery of the Globe. No man will longer doubt that the Globe is playing an unfair game. The papers alluded to (three of them) are literally filled with the voluminous proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of Pittsburgh, which express in no equivocal manner a just indignation at the conduct of the Globe in refusing to insert certain articles favorable to Mr. Buchanan, the great statesman, and favorite of the great State of Pennsylvania.

We copy one of the resolutions, adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Globe newspaper has hitherto been considered in the light of the Organ of the Democratic party, and has been fostered, sustained and supported by the party at large, and not by any section of the same, and that while we admit the right of its editors to give their views freely upon the subject of the Presidential contest, we deeply regret their want of frankness and manliness as exhibited in their exclusion from their columns articles calculated to prove to the nation at large the policy of sustaining Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Thus it appears that while the Globe has refused to insert communications in favor of Mr. Buchanan, it has admitted others assailing Calhoun, Tyler and Van Buren!

"Unless Mr. Van Buren will renounce the Globe as his organ, the readers of the Executive Journal are informed, it cannot be expected that the President's friends will, &c. It is proof positive, while the Globe is the Democratic organ, that the aid of Mr. Tyler's friends is not wanted! In this way the Clay character of the Globe, given in the beginning of the week, is knocked down before the end of it—Globe."

That is by no means a "knock-down" argument. To prevent the Democratic candidate from receiving the "aid of Mr. Tyler and his friends," is what the Globe is striving to accomplish—and, if accomplished, either while it remains in the Democratic party or not, it is doing good service for Mr. Clay. For, while Napoleon's Prime Minister, did more for Wellington and Metternich than he could have done in any other position.

The Whigs desire nothing more than to see the Globe the organ of the Democratic candidate. It did much good in 1840.

"No one can have failed to observe, that the Madisonian will, for days together, proclaim that the Globe is in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency; and that it will turn around and kick over its whole structure of fabrications, as a child would a corn-cob house, by giving its readers to understand that the Globe is Mr. Van Buren's organ."—Globe.

The Globe can do infinitely more for Mr. Clay while claiming to belong to the Democratic party, than if it were openly to avow itself as his friend. It can sow dissensions in the party, confidently believing that Mr. Clay will catch the crumbs. We should be sorry to believe the Globe had Mr. Van Buren's approbation.

POEMS ON MAN, by Cornelius Matthews.—This new work has been received by Mr. Franck Taylor of this city.

Correspondence of the Madisonian.

DETROIT, Nov. 9th, 1843.

My DEAR SIR: Congratulate us on the glorious result of our election just passed!

J. M. Howard, the blustering reviler of our venerated President, is beat for Congress by 2,000 majority, by R. McClelland!

Is not this beautiful exceeding!

A. S. Porter, our Clay Senator says, Col. Brooks, "with his Tylerites," beat his friend Howard in this city! And why not? Col. B. is a true and working friend of Mr. Tyler, and as a true and honest supporter of the President, could not but oppose Howard with all his might. He did so, and Howard stays at home.

Our noble Governor Barry has beat Pitcher, (the chairman of the Clay meeting here a year ago, which abused and vilified Tyler and his friends,) by 6,000 majority for Governor, in the State.

So much for Clay-whiggery in Michigan! Morgan Bates, of unenviable notoriety in Washington, went the rounds of the State with Pitcher; but, alas! he was too well known.

Thus it is that the People put their feet on the necks of the President's enemies. They have attempted to overwhelm him with calumnies. They quail now the cup of retribution as bitter as death.

A NEW WAY TO FRIGHTEN RATS.—A friend informs us, says the editor of the Thomson Register, that he has discovered a new way to frighten rats. He says that he was so much disturbed one night by their gnawing the partition of his sleeping apartment that he arose and filled up the hole they were making. But this was of no avail; they returned with a reinforcement and renewed the work with redoubled vigor. He then hung his watch over the hole, and in a few minutes they dispersed, and he has not heard one since.

To F. P. Blair, Esq., Editor of the Globe.

Sir: Perhaps no public character, in modern times, has ever received a larger share of unmerited persecution or cruel wrong, than has Mr. Tyler since his accession to the Presidential Chair! That bitter and unrelenting persecution should be meted out to him in overflowing measure by Federalists is a matter of no surprise! Resolved upon committing the very liberties of eighteen millions of people to the tender mercies of a mammoth monopoly, institution, and upon betraying our dearest privileges and immunities to interests decidedly antagonistic to the Constitution, to its Democratic spirit, and its progress for true National prosperity, the opposition of the ANGEL GABRIEL, himself to their wicked plans, would have called down upon him the vituperation of the conspirators; the deep, growing damnable of men, who were ready to pollute the very Temple of Liberty with the base craft of the money-changer's Lie; the brazen, shameless courtesan, who always lavish in her claims of reverence for identity, they should most lustily about Texas; when, themselves were preparing the torch of the incendiary! It was therefore to be expected that, when planting himself not only upon the Constitution, of the right and prayers, but upon former recorded acts and solemn declarations; when pursuing the course which he announced to the world, during the canvass of '40, he would pursue—when he came to the rescue of that for which patriots would think it a privilege to die, and which was in deadly imminent peril—when, Curtius-like, he was prepared to destroy himself that his country might be saved—Mr. Tyler, had the courage and magnanimity to interpose his sole against the ruinous schemes of reckless politicians—it might well then be looked for that the failed and disappointed would bitterly denounce the hand that struck them down from the seat of arbitrary power! It was their recalculation to annihilate the man of virtue and moral courage; and well have they come up to their calling. "Crucify him! Crucify him!" is the maddened cry of the Jews against him who is of their own kindred; and "Great is Diana of Ephesus!" the watch-word of the idol-mongers, who sought the death of an Apostle, because he exposed their frauds!

But, sir, it is heart-sickening to find Democratic prying joining in this unholty crusade against virtuous patriotism—against all that savors of noble honor and courageous magnanimity! When the idol of a rag-paper aristocracy was hurled to the dust, it well became the Barons of Tape and Thread to yell forth their griefs!—but that they, for whom the sacrifice was made, should join in the cry of extermination, is beyond human credence! And yet has not such been the course of the Globe and of one or two other supposed Democratic journals? Have you, sir, not lent your aid to injure John Tyler among his countrymen; and at the very time that Federal prying were begrimed with the filth of the stew? Have you not borrowed the vile stuff that you might hurl it against him? But in the name of all that is sacred to honor and patriotism—and by a venerated appeal to the glorious spirits of those who, in their day and generation, did their country service—by the remembrance of the illustrious worth and the imperishable characters of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson. Shall Mr. Tyler be vilified by Democrats, because he has shown himself to be a Democrat, amid circumstances which would have appalled men of even mightier nerve? Is he to be traduced and hunted down by the blood-hounds of a faction, because he dared fearlessly to do justice to the great mass of his countrymen—to obey the Constitution, his oath, his conscience, and his God? The champion of that Constitution—the faithful interpreter of its spirit and provisions—he was resolved that it should suffer no wrong at his hands; and when he saved it, at the expense of his personal popularity—that bubble of fools and cunning tricksters; the meed which he received at the hands of those who profess to guard it with their lives and sacred honor! Because there are those who render to them the glory which is justly his due, and because they think that, having exhibited the virtue and capacity requisite for the station, he again should be elevated to the post of honor, he is to be followed with daily abuse, and with malignant, bitter hostility. His very health and life, say his domestic altar must be invaded, because factious policy requires that another should be held up for party support; and you, sir, have taken it upon yourself arrogantly to pronounce upon alone the faithful Swiss of the party are to rally under.

The present writer solemnly warns you against a further prosecution of this course. He entreats you, for your own sake, to be less proscriptive. Whether Mr. Tyler will allow his name to be brought forward in the Convention of May next, is best known to himself. If, however, it should be, it will be proposed by a Democrat as good as yourself, and it will be the name of a Democrat as pure as that of any other proposed! When this shall have been done, his friends will abide the decision of that body, and, nominated or not, they will be bound in submission to the act of the Convention. They will engage in the contest, which is to be one of principle, with zeal and true faith; and they will battle as men always battle, whose warranty is to rally under.

PRO PATRIE, PRO FOCIS, ET ARIS! With this admonition, which, as a Democrat, the writer feels himself authorized to give you, let him now put a plain question and inquire, if, by this gratuitous abuse of Mr. Tyler, you actually alienate his friends from you?—Do you not with equal certainty weaken the prospects of your candidate? Let that candidate be Mr. Van Buren, if you will—can he be elected without the aid of Mr. Tyler's friends? It is a plain, a very plain question; but if you do not thus regard it, let the privilege be taken of reminding you of the result of the election of '40. Mr. Van Buren then had the weight and power and influence of the incumbent in office—and you know their name is legion—but Mr. Van Buren was not elected! Give what reason you please, attribute his defeat to fraud, to a frenzied infatuation, which had seized upon the People. Say, if you please, that the mass have returned to their second sober thought—yet without Mr. Tyler's friends sustaining him, your candidate cannot be elected. Nothing is said about Van Buren's want of popularity, and he is unpopular, in Pennsylvania decidedly so, yet if the Tyler Democrats do not enthusiastically support him, defeat ensues, and Henry Clay will be elected.

Were Mr. Tyler not a Democrat, and were his supporters not Democrats, the writer would say let such be the issue, rather than desert the cardinal principles of the party. But, sir, you dare not, before God and man, say that they are not so. You will not subject yourself to mockery and ridicule, by denying to him and them that title, for which they have shown their regard by their sacrifices and services.

If, then, the result of the coming elections, so important in every point of view, is to be endangered by your reckless course of proscription, so let it be; you are playing a game which may afford you amusement, but it is the chuckle of a madman, who throwing about him firebrands, exults at the flames which are consuming some holy temple, fired by his folly! Go on, and distract the party which "took you in" when you were naked, and clothed and fed—ay, more, pampered you, even "when you were hungry." Go on, and win for yourself the enviable epithet, which will be scrawled upon the low, wooden tablet of your grave: "The Viper that stung the bosom that warmed him!"

NORTHERN LIBERTIES, Philadelphia Co.

From the (No.) Old School Democrat.

TEXAS—SLAVERY.

The following sensible and patriotic remarks are copied from the Mississippi Free Trader, published at Natchez. That paper is not the advocate of President Tyler's re-election, but in this instance (and probably in others) has done justice to him and to the accomplished Secretary of State, in the sentiments and opinions advanced.

We say to our readers again, this is an important subject and must be considered.

"TEXAS, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES."—We are very happy to perceive from a recently published article in the Madisonian, that our Government has its eye on the evident design entertained by England upon Texas. Informations are thrown out that our Ministers in Texas and London have been fully instructed on the subject. We have every confidence in the distinguished statesman who now conducts our foreign affairs. Enjoying, as he does, the entire confidence of the President, and fully sustained as he will be by him in every measure for the protection of our institutions, we doubt not that the interference or non-interference of England with the independence of Texas and the rights of its citizens, will be made a question of peace or war. England designs the abolition of slavery in Texas first, and then she will seize the first opportunity to engage us in a servile war. Her project must be crushed in the bud. We must act upon the celebrated principle laid down by Monroe, and forbid her interference with the affairs of this Continent. This is a juncture which demands a renewal of that National declaration. The country is prepared for it. We shall look for it in the next Message of President Tyler. We have every confidence in his firm determination to defend American interests on the broadest possible scale; and we doubt not that the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our diplomats abroad, when published, will be responded to in one general burst of enthusiasm and approbation, by two-thirds of the American people."

From the Boston Post.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Democrats.—Randolph, Aaron Prescott; Needham, George Smith; Walworth, J. M. Peck, Westmoreland, Ira Curtis, Orange White; Taunton, three; Mansfield, one; Foxboro', Francis Dane; Malden, Jonathan Oaks; Lynn, four; Hopkinton, one; Stone, one; Milton, Thomas T. Wadsworth; Danvers, one; Essex, Moses Burdett; Canton, one; Andover, Medway, one; Richmond, Medford, one; Fisher, Stoughton, one; Drake, Sharon, one; Richards, Marlboro', Joel Rice; Berlin, Oliver B. Sawyer, (ab.); Burlington, Abner Shub.

Whigs.—Boston, John Atkes, (E. Boston) Geo. T. Bigelow, Luther Blodgett, Job Betts, (ward 9) Larra Crane, P. W. Chandler, Bradley N. Cummings, John Codman, (ward 6) Luther S. Cushing, Edmund Dwight, Ebenezer Ellis, David Francis, Daniel L. Gibbons, John C. Gray, H. B. C. Greene, Jabez C. Howe, Samuel J. Holbrook, Wm. H. Jones, Ezra Lincoln, Benson Leavitt, James Means, Ezra Palmer, Wm. W. Parrott, Julius A. Palmer, Saml. Pottes, Jonathan Preston, C. T. Russell, Asa Swallow, J. Stevenson, Samuel W. Sloan, Thomas Tolman, J. Wheeler, Samuel Wales, Jr., James S. Wiggin, William Willett, Dedham, Merrill D. Ellis; Dorchester, two; Brighton, Henry H. Larned; Cambridge, two; Roxbury, three; Worcester, three; Brookline, one; Newton, one; Natick, John Kimball; Framingham, one; Lowell, nine; Salem, six; Newbury, Jacob A. Simon; Walpole, one; Allen.

No choice.—Chelsea, Quincy, Westboro, Charlestown, Beverly, Danvers (one), Wilmington, Methuen, Wenham; Hamilton, Ipswich, Hingham, Norton, Attleboro, Cambridge, Billerica, Reading, Somerville, Watertown, West Cambridge, Medford, Haverhill, Beverly, Sudbury, Lincoln, Weymouth.

MICHIGAN ELECTIONS.

The Democrats have carried it all their own way. Gov. Barry is re-elected by a large vote; and the three members of Congress are chosen by the Democrats. Mr. Clay can hardly get a foothold in Michigan.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

ROBERT TYLER AND THE ADOPTED CITIZENS.

The Germans throughout the Union have, as we mentioned in a former number, made collections for the family of Professor Jordan, of the University of Georgia, now imprisoned for an alleged crime of treason. The crime of this distinguished man consisted in being devotedly attached to liberty and religious tolerance, and in having in this character as representative in the Chambers, been the champion of popular rights. Professor Jordan is one of the most scientific men of Germany, and was an ornament to the society of patriots which now mourn his loss.

The Germans of New York have alone collected upwards of \$600, and remitted it through the Consul, to the wife and children of the unfortunate man; the Germans here have collected \$140, and similar contributions were made in Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, &c. The Germans in Washington, aware of the kind feelings entertained by the President and his son in relation to the German citizens, addressed through the Secretary, Mr. Schucking, a letter to Mr. Robert Tyler on the subject, and received from him the following reply:

SIR:—Your letter as Secretary of a meeting of Germans, lately held in the city of Washington, has been received by me. I am aware of the action that has been taken in the principal cities of the Union, by the German citizens of the country, in the case of Professor Sylvester Jordan. If I do not mistake, the present Prince of Hesse Cassel, who, although a Protestant, has in this instance at least, exhibited none of the liberality of true Protestantism, is grandson of the man who hired Hessian troops to the British Government during the revolutionary war, with which to subjugate America.

This act of tyranny towards Professor Jordan, whom you represent to have encountered this Prince's displeasure, by his advocacy of the "rights of the people," is only in keeping with the family history of the German citizens of the United States. In America, as "a movement for the sake of civil liberty," I hope I shall ever have a word of encouragement and a feeling of warm sympathy for all men engaged in so illustrious and holy a cause; and from my knowledge of the independence, sobriety, and moral resolution of the German citizens, I should not be at all surprised to see Germany one of the first nations of Europe, to march forward and range herself under the broad and lofty banner of free institutions. I beg here to say to you, that the history of Mr. Jordan is not altogether a happy condition, and that I deeply sympathize with his unhappy condition, and that I hope God will ever grant me the glorious privilege to stand up among men in pursuit of the blessings of civil and religious freedom.

You have done me the honor to allude to my efforts in the cause of Irish liberty. In this struggle I am with Ireland. If ever a person had reason to advocate any cause, I have that reason on the question of Irish emancipation. My interests as a Republican citizen of the United States, the general sentiments of humanity universal in this country, and the gratitude especially due from me to Ireland for the constant kindness and unmerited respect which I have ever received at their hands, unite to press me forward in their cause. Every consideration personal to myself and political to the country, impel me to do so while I have breath.

I am happy to perceive that the German citizens of our country are also directing their vision across the waters, with the hope and desire to ameliorate the condition of their kinsmen at home. Your duty to the rights of Ireland, and to the land of your fathers, that you may succeed, by all lawful means, in the great object of your movements, would be eminently gratifying to me.

With regard, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SCHUCKING, Esq., ROBERT TYLER.

Secretary of the meeting.

President Tyler and his son Robert have strong claims on the affections of the adopted citizens, who will never forget their kindness and love of justice.

From the Boston Daily Times.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

At 13 years of age he entered William and Mary College.
At 17 years of age he graduated.
At 21 years of age (1811) he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and was annually elected for the succeeding five years.
At 24 years of age he was married.
In 1815-16 he was elected a member of the Executive Council of Virginia.
On the death of John C. Calhoun (1817) he was elected a member of Congress from the Second District, leading Andrew Stevenson, one of the most popular men in Virginia, and who sat in the Senate, 1816, being then but 24 years of age.
In 1818 he was again elected to Congress.
In 1820 he was again elected to Congress, and such was his popularity, there was no opposing candidate.
In 1822, being in ill health, he declined his seat in Congress and declined a re-election.
In 1823-24 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia.
In 1825 he was elected Governor of Virginia.
In 1826 he was again elected Governor of Virginia, by a unanimous vote.
In 1827 he was elected Senator to Congress by the Legislature of Virginia, and succeeded John Randolph, Randolph being his competitor for re-election.
In 1833 he was again elected Senator in Congress, by a unanimous vote.
In 1834 he was elected President of the Senate, pro tempore.
In 1835 he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, having then three years of his term to serve, rather than to violate his conscience and the Constitution by obeying the instructions of Virginia, to support the expiring Resolutions.
On the 15th of March, 1841, he was elected to the Vice Presidency on the occasion of his resignation, one of the most able and beautiful pieces of composition we ever read.
In 1838 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia from James City county.
In 1839, he was appointed a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, and was unanimously nominated by that Convention as the Democratic Whig candidate for Vice President of the United States.
In 1840 he was triumphantly elected Vice President of the United States.
In 1841, March 4, he took his seat as Vice President of the United States, and presiding officer of the Senate.
On the 16th of August and 9th of September, 1841, he vetoed the Bills incorporating a Bank of the United States.
In 1842, he put an end to the Florida war.
In 1843, he completed the famous "Treaty of Washington," attempted, and failed in, by his immediate predecessors.
Reader, such is the career of John Tyler.

From the Patriot and Eagle.

HON. DAVID HENSHAW.

We are happy to state to our readers that the energetic and able man, who has been so long and so ably performing the duties of his office, has been fully proved to the American people that he possesses all the energy and good judgment required for his important station. The discharge of about 3,000 workmen in the different Navy yards, required a nerve prompted by duty, that few men possess. No sooner had the Secretary made known his reasons, that no funds were appropriated by the last Congress, unexpended, to pay them than the public became perfectly satisfied, and justified the Secretary fully in his course. The Secretary will eventually lead to the correction of numerous wrongs which have long been suffered to exist, and the fettering out others for future correction—which evidently shows that a better selection for this most responsible station could not have been made by President Tyler than that of Mr. Henshaw—and surely no man has become more deservedly popular. His settled purpose to expose and correct all wrongs in the Department over which he has so ably presided, has rendered him a deserved popularity throughout the country, and he has been successful throughout the Union. Mr. Henshaw is one of the few men in our country who determine what is right, and then goes ahead to execute, fearless of consequences, always throwing himself upon the justice of his acts. He is a man of sound common sense, determined in purpose, of great force of character, and firmly fixed in principle. Such men are uniformly popular, and deservedly so. These were the traits of character of General Jackson, which rendered him the most popular man in America.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The powers and duties of the Postmaster General, are the subject of general discussion now-a-days, much of which is of an angry description, and has drawn upon that functionary a great deal of undeserved abuse. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce has extended the scope of his remarks on the subject, so as to include the Post Office Department itself, against which, as now organized, he adduces many objections.

He is of the opinion that the power given Congress in the Constitution, to "establish Post Offices and post roads," had been transcended, and has been used to build up a great and "odious monopoly."

In 1839, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, submitted in the House of Representatives, a series of resolutions relative to that Department, denouncing the Post Office as a "Government monopoly," which should not be tolerated in the present state of the Republic. The 5th and 6th of these resolutions are as follows:

"5. Resolved, That the business of carrying letters for hire, like every other branch of industry connected with the prosperity and happiness of the country, should be thrown open to the enjoyment of all the citizens of the United States, that the public may be the advantage of increased regularity, cheapness, security, and expedition, which are sure to follow from a free competition of private capital and enterprise, in this and all other pursuits."

"6. Resolved, That, in order to secure great benefits, as well as to maintain correct principles in the administration of the Government, it is expedient that the less productive post routes, or such as offer no present inducement to private competition, should be sustained, if necessary, by an appropriation out of the common treasury or revenues arising from other sources."

Although the business of carrying letters, &c. seems to us to be a monopoly, yet we do not think it liable to the objections urged against other monopolies in general. It would be wrong for the Government to endeavor to make the Post Office Department a source of revenue beyond its expenses, but even if it were converted into a medium of taxation for the support of the government, we believe a majority of the people would rather pay their quota in postage than in a direct tax. However, we strongly contend for the adoption of the resolutions proposed in these resolutions. The writer admits that they would not be of universal application—that there could only be competition on a portion of the roads in the country, and that on the "less productive post routes" mails should be run by appropriations out of the "common treasury."

We cannot see that this would be any improvement on the existing system. The money in the "common treasury" must, of course, come from the same common source whence postage is derived—the pockets of the people—and as the profits of the productive mail routes are now used to furnish mail accommodations in the sparsely settled portions of the country, the citizens of which are equally as well entitled to such conveniences as if they lived in a country of Rail Roads and Turnpikes, we cannot perceive that very great injustice is done to any portion of our people.

The writer in the Journal of Commerce exhibits what he considers some very strong facts, in support of what he pronounces the tyrannous exactions of the Post Office Department. He says it charges "five times the price" the same service would be done for, at present, and that the fact that the postage of a letter weighing a 1/2 of an ounce, from Troy to New York city, as much as charged as individuals require for carrying a barrel of flour the same distance. He also asserts that the merchants of New York have to pay 2 cents a letter for the privilege of having a Branch Post Office near the business portion of the city, and that this tax on them brings \$20,000 into the Treasury of the Post Office Department. The writer who complains of this exaction, would, strangely enough, as it seems, regard it as less onerous, if it went into the pocket of the Postmaster at New York, instead of the Post Office Treasury. He complains, too, about the city of New York having to pay a large amount of postage (one-tenth, he says, of the whole revenue of the Department,) forgetting that she derives the means of paying this amount of postage from the profits of the trade with those very portions of the country whose mail advantages he would restrict or cut off by his new arrangements: the Western States and territories of the confederacy.

Plant a tree, or a vine, and in a few years the fruits thereof will cause thee to bless the day when thou didst it. The season for planting is at hand.

FUNERAL OF COL. TRUMBULL.

The New Haven Morning Courier of Monday contains the following account of the funeral of Col. Trumbull, which we are sure will be read with the liveliest interest:

The remains of this venerable soldier, statesman, and patriot, reached this city on Saturday at noon, New York, and were deposited in the funeral parlors of Messrs. J. & W. C. Smith, at the corner of Broadway and Nassau streets, where those of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Trumbull, were also deposited. The remains of the Colonel and his wife were accompanied by a large number of friends, and the funeral was held on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, at the corner of Broadway and Nassau streets.

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After his final return from Europe, he conceived the design of establishing a permanent gallery of paintings, where all his productions, except those at Washington, could be gathered up and preserved. The proposition was made to Yale College, and accepted, that he should receive \$1,000 annually while living, and the chance was given that should revert to the institution, the income of it as an exhibition, to be applied to the aid of indigent students, which sum he has received for eleven years. During the last two or three years, he has been residing in New York, and has been in this city in the family of his daughter and son-in-law, Professor Silliman. His health has been gradually failing, and last Friday morning he died, in full Christian hope, at the advanced age of 87. Professor Fitch closed his discourse with a beautiful and comprehensive epitaph, such as the proudest heroes, as well as the most gifted scholars, rarely have engraved on their tombstones.

After the exercises had terminated, the corpse, with Judge Hitchcock, Roger S. Baldwin, Captain Goodrich, ex-Governor Edwards, R. L. Ingersoll, Zebul Burdett, and B. L. Howell, as pall-bearers, was taken through College to Chapel, from Chapel to High street, and from thence to the Trumbull Gallery, followed by the Faculty of Yale College, students in the different Departments, and the undergraduates. Beneath Professor Tyler's Lecture Room, a vault was constructed some years since by Col. Trumbull's own expense, and the remains of his wife placed there. It is made of brick and covered with a large slab, heretofore to be hermetically sealed over. By the side of his deceased consort, were then placed the remains of the Colonel and his wife, the distinguished artist and the courteous and accomplished gentleman, there to slumber under the beautiful mausoleum his genius conceived and his liberality erected, until the earth and sea "give up their dead."

A MOTHER'S LOVE FOR A MANIC.

Near the eastern base of the West Rock, opposite the place where the road crosses the river, there is a small rustic cottage, surrounded by a few trees, and standing isolated from the world by its remoteness from all neighbors. Few evidences of fertility are found in that region. Sterile hills